

BMJ Open Women's experiences in relation to stillbirth and risk factors for long-term post-traumatic stress symptoms: a retrospective study

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: (1) To investigate the experiences of women with a previous stillbirth and their appraisal of the care they received at the hospital. (2) To assess the long-term level of post-traumatic stress symptoms (PTSS) in this group and identify risk factors for this outcome.

Design: A retrospective study.

Setting: Two university hospitals.

Participants: The study population comprised 379 women with a verified diagnosis of stillbirth (≥ 23 gestational weeks or birth weight ≥ 500 g) in a singleton or twin pregnancy 5–18 years previously. 101 women completed a comprehensive questionnaire in two parts.

Primary and secondary outcome measures: The women's experiences and appraisal of the care provided by healthcare professionals before, during and after stillbirth. PTSS at follow-up was assessed using the Impact of Event Scale (IES).

Results: The great majority saw (98%) and held (82%) their baby. Most women felt that healthcare professionals were supportive during the delivery (85.6%) and showed respect towards their baby (94.9%). The majority (91.1%) had received some form of short-term follow-up. One-third showed clinically significant long-term PTSS (IES ≥ 20). Independent risk factors were younger age (OR 6.60, 95% CI 1.99 to 21.83), induced abortion prior to stillbirth (OR 5.78, 95% CI 1.56 to 21.38) and higher parity (OR 3.46, 95% CI 1.19 to 10.07) at the time of stillbirth. Having held the baby (OR 0.17, 95% CI 0.05 to 0.56) was associated with less PTSS.

Conclusions: The great majority saw and held their baby and were satisfied with the support from healthcare professionals. One in three women presented with a clinically significant level of PTSS 5–18 years after stillbirth. Having held the baby was protective, whereas prior induced abortion was a risk factor for a high level of PTSS.

Trial registration: The study was registered at <http://www.clinicaltrials.gov>, with registration number NCT 00856076.

ARTICLE SUMMARY

Strengths and limitations of this study

- We have used an acknowledged validated instrument to measure the level of post-traumatic stress symptoms (PTSS). To our knowledge, this is the first study to assess risk factors for PTSS, using a multivariate model, in a large group of non-pregnant women many years after stillbirth.
- The risk of selection bias and memory bias cannot be excluded.

INTRODUCTION

Stillbirth is a traumatic event for the mother and represents a significant loss. This causes normal grief reactions, but can also cause traumatic experiences that require processing of psychological sequelae.^{1–3} Women experiencing a stillbirth have been shown to have more anxiety and depression symptoms in the following months and years compared with women with live births,^{4–6} and are also at risk of post-traumatic stress symptoms (PTSS) in the subsequent pregnancy.⁷

Grief involves a separation process and the bond to the person that is lost is central in this process. Throughout the pregnancy, an attachment between the mother and the unborn baby develops,^{8–9} which is further enhanced shortly after the birth, possibly mediated by high oxytocin levels in maternal blood.¹⁰ Thus, stillbirth is a major challenge for the mother who has to adjust from the expectation of getting a healthy baby to the realisation that her child is dead.

Previously, it was common that the mother was not given the opportunity to recognise her dead baby and this still applies in many cultures.^{11–12} In recent decades, it has become the procedure in many industrialised countries to encourage the mother and

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other close relatives to see, hold and dress the stillborn baby. In a Swedish study from 1996 on 314 women with stillbirths, nearly every mother had seen and 80% caressed her baby.¹³ The general opinion is that seeing and holding the stillborn baby facilitates healthy mourning and reduces the risk of long-term psychological distress.^{14 15} However, some researchers have called into question this benefit and claim that holding the stillborn infant accounts for more psychological morbidity in the subsequent pregnancy and postpartum period, as well as an increased risk of PTSS in the longer term.^{16 17}

Other factors shown to be predictive of psychological morbidity after stillbirth are: a long time from diagnosis to delivery (>25 h),⁴ not being with the baby for as long as desired,^{4 18} not possessing any token of remembrance,⁴ being unmarried, low education and young age,¹⁴ a short time since stillbirth,^{7 14 19} high parity at the time of loss and no subsequent pregnancy.¹⁸ Sharing memories of the baby, as well as social and professional support, is shown to be associated with better mental health following stillbirth.^{7 19 20}

We have previously shown that there are no substantial differences in long-term quality of life (QOL) and depression between women with a previous stillbirth and women with only live births.²¹ This is probably due to the effect of time, and possibly adequate guidelines and short-term interventions. However, there are limited data on how experiences and care given at the time of stillbirth are remembered and affect women in the long term. Stillbirth has previously been defined as a potent stressor for development of post-traumatic stress reactions. However, studies conducted so far are limited by small numbers and short observation periods (1 year), or are restricted to follow-up of women with a subsequent live birth and lack multivariate models.^{7 17 22}

Healthcare professionals play an important role in providing care and guidance to parents in the first few days following stillbirth.^{15 23} Parents want guidance, but there should also be room for their own wishes.²³ Rather than enforcing mourning rituals, healthcare professionals should be flexible towards the mother's needs.⁴ This is a delicate and sometimes difficult balance.

The main objective of this study was to investigate how the women experienced the procedures of the diagnosis of stillbirth, the delivery and the postpartum period, and how they appraise, in the long term, the care they received at the hospital. Second, we wanted to assess the women's level of PTSS, and identify possible risk factors for this outcome.

METHODS

Women with a diagnosis of stillbirth at Oslo University Hospital, Ullevål, Oslo, Norway, and Akershus University Hospital, Lørenskog, Norway, from 1 January 1990 to 31 December 2003, were identified through the hospitals' administrative systems. We searched for the relevant WHO International Classification of Diseases (ICD)

codes, versions 9 or 10, and identified 439 possible cases of stillbirth, defined as fetal death at ≥ 23 gestational weeks or birth weight ≥ 500 g. After reviewing the medical records, we excluded 49 cases that were wrongly diagnosed, 8 with non-retrievable records and 3 with triplet pregnancies, leaving 379 women with a verified diagnosis of stillbirth in a singleton or twin pregnancy. Women who had emigrated, died or had an invalid or foreign address were excluded; thus, a total of 346 women received a postal invitation to participate in the study. After two reminders, 106 (31%) agreed to participate. The data were collected in 2008–2009, accordingly 5–18 years after the stillbirth. We have previously published a more detailed description of the selection process.²¹

Of the women who agreed to participate, 101 completed a comprehensive questionnaire in two parts. The first part included information on demographic, pregnancy and health-related variables.²¹ The other part was designed to investigate and quantify the women's experiences at the hospital before, during and after the delivery, and especially to find out what they thought of the procedures and care conducted by healthcare professionals. Also included were some open questions with fields to describe positive and negative experiences in one's own words. The questionnaire comprised four scales measuring PTSS, QOL, symptoms of depression and well-being. The questionnaire was optically scanned and the data were transferred electronically to the project database. All the extracted data were manually verified for scanning errors.

Current PTSS at follow-up (5–18 years after stillbirth) were quantified using the Impact of Event Scale (IES).²⁴ This is a frequently used instrument with good psychometric properties to measure the degree of subjective psychological distress after a traumatic event and to screen for a possible post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).^{25–27} The participants were instructed to answer the questions using their prior stillbirth as the reference traumatic event. The scale has a total range of 0–75 and two subscales, one with seven items to measure intrusion and the other with eight items to measure avoidance. Each item has six response alternatives from 0 = 'never' to 5 = 'a high degree'. In accordance with previous studies, we regarded an IES score ≥ 20 as a possible clinical case level and a score ≥ 35 as a possible PTSD level.^{25 28 29} One missing item was accepted in each of the subscales and the missing item was replaced with the mean score of the other items for that respondent. Three of 101 women had more than one missing item in a subscale and were excluded, resulting in 98 respondents for the IES analyses. Cronbach's α of internal validity in our study was 0.94 for the intrusion subscale, 0.90 for the avoidance subscales and 0.94 for the total IES score. An acceptable value of Cronbach's α is considered to be >0.7 .³⁰

We had access to information from medical records on demographic and clinical factors for all eligible

participants at the time of the index pregnancy. The data included information on the date of the stillbirth, maternal age, parity, civil status, birth weight, number of fetuses (single or twins), hypertensive disorders, diabetes, placental abruption and smoking. These variables were compared between responders and non-responders in order to assess the risk of selection bias.

Statistical analyses

Categorical data are presented as counts and percentages. Continuous variables are presented as mean or median and SD, range, 95% CI or IQR.

To identify variables independently associated with an IES score above the predefined cut-off value of 20, we used bivariate and multivariate logistic regression. Possible predictors (established and plausible risk factors) were selected among sociodemographic factors, history of pregnancies, events in relation to the stillbirth and contact with the baby, and presented as OR and adjusted OR with 95% CIs. Variables associated with IES >20 with $p < 0.2$ in the unadjusted analyses were included in a multivariate logistic regression model, using the forward Wald variable selection method. Variables with <10 participants in at least one of the categories were not included in the models. Interactions between variables in the final model were tested individually.

Findings with two-sided p values < 0.05 were considered significant. All data were analysed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences V.18.0 (IBM SPSS Inc, Chicago, Illinois, USA).

Ethics

Authorisation for the use of information from medical records for research purposes was obtained from the Norwegian Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The study was approved by the Data Protection Official at Oslo University Hospital, which serves as an institutional review board, and the Regional Ethics Committee, Region East, Norway. All participants provided written informed consent. The study was registered at <http://www.clinicaltrials.gov>, with registration number NCT 00856076.

RESULTS

The mean time from stillbirth to assessment was 10.8 years (range 5–18, SD 4). Time since fetal death, sociodemographic and clinical factors did not differ significantly between participants and non-responders (data not shown). Sociodemographic-related and pregnancy-related characteristics are presented in [table 1](#). None of the women were pregnant at follow-up.

Table 1 Sociodemographic and pregnancy-related factors at follow-up (2008)

| | N (missing) | Mean (range, SD) n (%) |
|--|-------------|------------------------|
| Age | 101 (0) | 41.6 (28–54, 5.2) |
| Age at the time of stillbirth | | 30.8 (18–43, 4.6) |
| Country of birth | | |
| Norway | 100 (1) | 88 (88.0) |
| Other | | 12 (12.0) |
| Civil status | | |
| Married/cohabiting | 101 (0) | 86 (85.1) |
| Living alone | | 15 (14.9) |
| At the time of stillbirth | | |
| Married/cohabiting | | 94 (93.1) |
| Living alone | | 7 (6.9) |
| Education | | |
| Primary/secondary/high school | 101 (0) | 25 (24.8) |
| High school+1–5 years | | 58 (57.4) |
| High school+>5 years | | 18 (17.8) |
| Occupational status | | |
| Working full time (90–100%) | 101 (0) | 58 (57.4) |
| Not working full time | | 43 (42.6) |
| Household income | | |
| <750 000 NOK | 97 (4) | 52 (53.6) |
| ≥750 000 NOK | | 45 (46.4) |
| Number of pregnancies, mean (SD) | 101 (0) | 4.2 (1.6) |
| Number of live-born children, mean (SD) | 101 (0) | 2.2 (1.0) |
| Experienced spontaneous abortion | 101 (0) | 39 (38.6) |
| Experienced induced abortion | 101 (0) | 24 (23.8) |
| Achieved the number of children wished for | 96 (7) | 58 (60.4) |

NOK, Norwegian kroner (100 NOK≈13 euros).

Women's experiences before, during and after the delivery

Many women (68%) suspected that something was wrong with their unborn baby before they were informed by a healthcare professional that the fetus had died in utero (table 2). Most frequently (66%), they had felt less or an absence of fetal movements, but some believed that this was normal at the end of the pregnancy. The majority (88%) contacted healthcare services, 63% of whom were admitted to the hospital. Most of the women (83%) were aware that the baby was dead before the delivery, 62% were informed of the baby's death by the obstetrician at the hospital, and 79% were satisfied with the way the message was conveyed. When describing in their own words what was positive with the way they were informed, synonyms with honesty/clarity (n=19) and empathy/intimacy (n=17) were most frequently reported. In contrast, lack of eye contact or empathy and hesitations from healthcare professionals in confirming the baby's death were described as negative experiences.

After giving birth, 39 (39%) women were admitted to a standard postnatal ward, but nine women expressed in their own words that they wished they did not have had to stay at the postnatal ward after the delivery. The majority (82%) were asked for permission to perform an autopsy and 25% found the question slightly or very uncomfortable. However, in the case where an autopsy was performed (81%), none of the women stated that they wished it had not been carried out. In 44% of the cases where an autopsy was not performed, this was because the woman objected to it. Approximately half of the women did not receive any or only a very uncertain explanation for the stillbirth. The majority (71%) felt that such an explanation was very important and only one woman stated that this was not important.

Contact with the baby and appraisal of the delivery and the role of the healthcare professionals

The majority of the women (94%) wished to see their baby (table 3). All but two did see the baby and 82% also held their baby. The women were most frequently either shown/given the baby without being asked, encouraged by the healthcare professionals, or asked if they wanted to see/hold the baby. The women felt to a large degree that the healthcare professionals supported them in having contact with the baby and, to a slightly lesser degree, in making their own decisions regarding this. One in four stated that the staff should have been more active in suggesting things to do with the baby, but 7% stated that the staff should have been more withdrawn and let the women decide more. All but 1 of the 16 women who did not wish to hold their baby felt that the staff supported them in this decision, whereas the women who did not want to see their child reported a varying degree of support and pressure from healthcare professionals. None of the women felt that the staff tried to persuade or pressure them into holding the baby against their wishes.

The women expressed mixed emotions about seeing and holding the baby, but a larger proportion expressed more positive than negative emotions (table 3). The majority stated 'it felt good' to see (82%) and to hold (86%) the baby. The majority of the women who saw their baby felt they got to spend as much time with the baby as they wanted. At follow-up, one of the two women who did not see her baby was completely sure she wished she had done so, whereas the other was completely sure of her earlier decision. Eight (62%) of the women who did not hold the baby regretted this in retrospect.

Most of the women have one or more photographs of the baby (97%) and at least one other token of remembrance (99%), most often a footprint or handprint (85%). The majority also named their baby (94%), arranged a memorial (83%) and/or a funeral (93%), had their baby buried in a marked grave (90%) and visited the grave at least once a year (83%).

Most of the women (91.1%) received short-term interventions by invitation from the hospital or on their own initiative. The majority (75.2%) had a postpartum consultation at the hospital, of which 87% were satisfied. In addition, 17 (16.8%) had a consultation with a psychologist/psychiatrist, 54 (53.5%) participated in a bereavement group, 58 (57.4%) had a consultation with the midwife, 25 (24.8%) received follow-up from their general practitioner/gynaecologist, 34 (33.7%) had a consultation with a priest/religious counsellor and 15 (14.9%) had a consultation with other healthcare professionals/hospital staff. Only nine women (8.9%) did not receive any follow-up, of which 3 (33.3%) wished they had.

The women expressed mixed emotions about experiencing the delivery, but the majority felt that the staff were supportive and showed respect towards their baby (table 3).

Post-traumatic stress symptoms

The current IES total scores and scores on the subscales are presented in table 4. The distribution of the IES total score was skewed with a median of 10 and a mean of 15.8. One-third (31.6%) had an IES total score above the predefined clinical case level (>20) and 13.3% above the PTSD level (>35).

Results from the bivariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses of risk factors for PTSS are presented in table 5. Younger age (<27 years) was the only independent sociodemographic risk factor for PTSS (OR 6.60, 95% CI 1.99 to 21.83). Higher parity at index (OR 3.46, 95% CI 1.19 to 10.07) and induced abortion prior to stillbirth (OR 5.78, 95% CI 1.56 to 21.38) were independent pregnancy history risk factors. Having held the baby was strongly protective of PTSS (OR 0.17, 95% CI 0.05 to 0.56), but other experiences related to the stillbirth were not significantly associated with PTSS. The variance inflation factor was <5 for all variables in the final model, showing that collinearity does not invalidate the results.

There was a significant interaction between age at index and parity at index (p=0.029). Higher parity (>1)

Table 2 The time before, during and after the delivery of a stillborn baby

| Before the delivery | N (missing) | n (%) |
|--|-------------|-----------|
| Did you suspect that something was wrong with the baby? | | |
| Yes | 98 (3) | 67 (68.4) |
| No | | 31 (31.6) |
| Did you contact the healthcare services about your suspicion? | | |
| Yes | 66 (1) | 58 (87.9) |
| No/waited for the next check-up | | 8 (12.1) |
| Were further investigations conducted? | | |
| Examined and admitted to the hospital | 57 (1) | 36 (63.2) |
| Examined and sent home | | 12 (21.1) |
| No | | 9 (15.8) |
| Did you know about the baby's death before the delivery started? (h) | | |
| <24 | 101 (0) | 61 (60.4) |
| 24–48 | | 19 (18.8) |
| >48 | | 4 (4.0) |
| No | | 17 (16.8) |
| Who informed you of the baby's death? | | |
| Obstetrician | 84 (0) | 52 (61.9) |
| Midwife | | 26 (31.0) |
| General practitioner | | 6 (7.1) |
| Are you satisfied with the way the information was passed? | | |
| Very or quite satisfied | 82 (2) | 65 (79.3) |
| Not satisfied | | 17 (20.7) |
| The delivery | | |
| Where did you deliver your baby? | | |
| Labour ward | 101 (0) | 91 (90.1) |
| Other department | | 6 (5.9) |
| Not sure | | 4 (3.9) |
| How did the delivery start? | | |
| Spontaneously | 100 (1) | 24 (24.0) |
| Induced by medication | | 70 (70.0) |
| Caesarean section | | 6 (6.0) |
| Did you receive any medication? | | |
| Pain relief, sedatives or acupuncture* | 101 (0) | 77 (76.2) |
| General anaesthesia | | 6 (5.9) |
| No | | 11 (10.9) |
| Do not remember | | 7 (6.9) |
| Did you have the baby's father, a close relative or a friend with you? | | |
| Yes, the whole time | 101 (0) | 84 (83.2) |
| Yes, at times | | 8 (7.9) |
| No | | 9 (8.9) |
| After the delivery | | |
| Where did you stay after the delivery? | | |
| Postnatal department | 99 (2) | 39 (39.4) |
| Labour ward | | 25 (25.3) |
| Observation unit | | 21 (21.2) |
| Other department | | 10 (9.9) |
| Not sure | | 4 (4.0) |
| Were you asked for permission to perform an autopsy? | | |
| Yes | 101 (1) | 83 (82.2) |
| No | | 7 (6.9) |
| Do not remember | | 11 (10.9) |
| Was an autopsy performed? | | |
| Yes | 101 (0) | 82 (81.2) |
| No | | 18 (17.8) |
| Do not remember | | 1 (1.0) |
| Did you receive an explanation for your baby's death? | | |
| Yes, a certain or likely explanation | 101 (0) | 49 (48.5) |
| No or a very uncertain explanation | | 52 (51.5) |

*Pain relief: epidural analgesia, spinal analgesia, pudendal block, paracervical block, pethidine/morphine, nitrous oxide, paracetamol.

Table 3 Women's contact with the baby and experiences of the delivery and healthcare professionals

| Contact with the baby | N (missing) | n (%) | |
|--|-------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Seeing | | Yes | No |
| Wished to see the baby | 101 (0) | 95 (94.1) | 6 (5.9) |
| Saw the baby | | 99 (98.0) | 2 (2.0) |
| Circumstances of seeing | | | |
| Was showed without being asked | 95 (0) | 29 (30.5) | |
| Was asked | | 33 (34.7) | |
| Asked herself | | 9 (9.5) | |
| Was encouraged by the staff | | 24 (25.3) | |
| Holding | | Yes | No |
| Wished to hold the baby | 101 (0) | 85 (84.2) | 16 (15.8) |
| Held the baby | | 83 (82.2) | 18 (17.8) |
| Circumstances of holding | | | |
| Was given the child without being asked | 80 (3) | 18 (22.5) | |
| Picked up the baby herself | | 10 (12.5) | |
| Was asked | | 35 (43.8) | |
| Asked herself | | 4 (5.0) | |
| Was encouraged by the staff | | 13 (16.3) | |
| Time spent with the baby (h) | | | |
| <1 (or just after the birth) | 100 (1) | 25 (25.0) | |
| 1–11 (or 1 time/day) | | 27 (27.0) | |
| >12 (or 2–4 times/day) | | 48 (48.0) | |
| Sufficient time with the baby | 95 (0) | 74 (77.9) | |
| Too little time | | 19 (20.0) | |
| Too much time | | 2 (2.1) | |
| Statements about the birth | | Agree | |
| I have good memories of the delivery | 99 (2) | 46 (46.5) | |
| I have unpleasant memories of the delivery | 97 (4) | 60 (61.9) | |
| I was too sedated/had been given too much medication | 95 (6) | 11 (11.6) | |
| I wish I was asleep/in general anaesthesia | 91 (10) | 25 (27.5) | |
| I received too little pain relief | 94 (7) | 26 (27.7) | |
| Role of healthcare professionals | | | |
| They were a good support when I gave birth | 97 (4) | 83 (85.6) | |
| They showed respect towards the baby | 99 (2) | 94 (94.9) | |
| They showed tenderness towards the baby | 96 (5) | 91 (94.8) | |
| They showed fear towards the baby | 97 (4) | 6 (6.2) | |
| They distanced themselves from the baby | 98 (3) | 2 (2.0) | |
| Experience of seeing/holding the baby | | | |
| It was unpleasant | 86/74 | 36 (41.9)/24 (32.4) | |
| It was upsetting | 88/75 | 57 (64.8)/49 (65.3) | |
| It was sad | 94/80 | 90 (95.7)/79 (98.8) | |
| It felt good | 92/79 | 75 (81.5)/68 (86.1) | |
| It felt calming | 88/75 | 63 (71.6)/57 (76.0) | |
| It felt completely natural | 88/77 | 71 (80.7)/62 (80.5) | |
| Statements about the healthcare professionals | | | |
| They supported me in seeing the baby | 94 | 91 (96.8) | |
| They supported me in holding the baby | 91 | 80 (87.9) | |
| They supported me in choosing whether or not to see the baby | 89 | 70 (78.7) | |
| They supported me in choosing whether or not to hold the baby | 90 | 68 (75.6) | |
| They should have been more active in suggesting things to do with the baby | 89 | 22 (24.7) | |
| They should have been more withdrawn and let me decide more | 89 | 6 (6.7) | |

among those aged >27 years at index was associated with a significant higher odds of IES >20 (OR 12.61, 95% CI 2.13 to 74.64, $p=0.005$). The association between parity and IES >20 was not seen among those aged <27 years (OR 1.20, 95% CI 0.19 to 7.77, $p=0.848$).

There was no statistically significant association between time since birth and PTSS ($p=0.234$). Accordingly, if included in the final model, time since stillbirth was not significantly associated with IES>20 ($p=0.055$), whereas young age at the time of stillbirth remained highly significant ($p=0.001$).

Table 4 Scores on Impact of Event Scale (IES) 5–18 years after stillbirth (N=98)

| IES | Median (IQR) | Mean (SD) | 95% CI of the mean |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Intrusion (0–35) | 7.5 (16.3) | 10.2 (10.3) | 8.2 to 12.3 |
| Avoidance (0–40) | 2.5 (7.0) | 5.6 (8.3) | 3.9 to 7.3 |
| Total score (0–75) | 10.0 (23.0) | 15.8 (17.1) | 12.4 to 19.3 |
| | n (%) | | |
| IES score ≥ 20 | 31 (31.6) | | |
| IES score ≥ 35 | 13 (13.3) | | |

DISCUSSION

The women in this study were to a large degree satisfied with the care they received around the time of stillbirth and how healthcare professionals approached their baby. The level of PTSS after 5–18 years was noticeably high with approximately one-third with a clinically relevant symptom level and 13% above a predefined (possible) PTSD level. Independent risk factors for a high symptom level were young age and high parity at the time of stillbirth and prior induced abortion. Having held the baby appeared to be protective.

Most of the women wished and were to a large degree encouraged by healthcare professionals to see and hold their stillborn baby. The women found honesty, clarity, empathy, availability, information and guidance to be positive elements among healthcare professionals when informing the women of the baby's death and in the following days at the hospital. Collecting tokens of remembrance was also regarded as positive. These findings are consistent with previous studies.^{4 13 23 31} Our study also confirmed the finding by Christoffersen²³ that being at the postnatal ward after the delivery and having to confront live-born babies is considered to be emotionally stressful for women with stillbirth.

We have previously reported long-term QOL and depression among women with stillbirth and found that they did not differ significantly from controls when adjusted for other factors.²¹ This indicates that even though a substantial proportion of the women have IES scores above a possible case level, the daily functioning seems to be reasonably good. A diagnosis of PTSD or other clinical psychiatric problems cannot be based on a questionnaire alone. Furthermore, the IES scale does not measure symptoms of hyperarousal that are required to fulfil a PTSD diagnosis according to the ICD-10 or DSM-IV systems. Therefore, we find it likely that the number of women with an IES score above a clinical or PTSD level is somewhat overestimated in our study. This point could be studied more thoroughly with a clinical interview in addition to a questionnaire.

Young age and higher parity were risk factors for more PTSS in our study and have previously been shown to increase the risk of long-term anxiety and depression symptoms.^{14 18} A previous study with a shorter mean follow-up (2.3 years) found longer time since stillbirth to

be significantly associated with less PTSD symptoms.¹⁹ In contrast, our study found no significant association with time after a mean follow-up of 10.8 years. This may indicate that, in the longer term, time since stillbirth may be a less important risk factor for PTSS. The interaction between parity and age indicates that having a stillbirth as the second or later birth is associated with a high PTSS level among women aged >27 years, but this was not a predefined end point in our study and must be considered with caution. Prior induced abortion remained the strongest predictor for a high PTSS level. This is a new finding that should be confirmed and explored in future studies. Our finding that holding the stillborn baby is protective for a high PTSS level in the long term supports the general opinion that contact with the baby is beneficial, even though it has been speculated that this effect may be temporarily reversed during a subsequent pregnancy.^{14 16} Rådestad and Christoffersen³² have previously suggested that one reason for the findings by Hughes *et al*¹⁶ that holding the stillborn baby increases psychological morbidity could be that the women were not sufficiently prepared for this contact. Even though contact with the baby seems to have a positive effect in our study, it is possible that a forced encounter could be potentially traumatic for a subgroup of women who do not want this contact.

Limitations and strengths

As an observational study, there are a number of limitations. We consider the low response rate (31%) to be the most critical limitation as this poses a risk of selection bias. We cannot exclude the possibility that a larger proportion of women with a high level of avoidance symptoms declined participation in the study. If so, this would have resulted in an underestimation of the mean score for the avoidance subscale. With a higher mean score on avoidance symptoms, our main conclusion would still be that the long-term level of overall PTSS is fairly high in this group. We found no significant differences in the available sociodemographic and clinical variables between responders and non-responders, and the women in our study report similar experiences as reported by other studies. We would therefore argue that our main findings, with some consideration, could be generalised to other women who have suffered stillbirth. There is inevitably a risk of recall bias concerning descriptive variables due to the retrospective design and the long follow-up time. However, studies indicate that the recollection of potentially traumatic events is more accurate than for other life events.³³ The multivariable analysis of risk factors for IES >20 is limited by small numbers and wide CIs and should therefore be interpreted with some caution.

The strengths of our study are that we have used an acknowledged validated instrument to measure PTSS and, to our knowledge, this is the first time that risk factors for PTSS have been assessed using a multivariate model in a large group of non-pregnant women many years after stillbirth.

Table 5 Risk factors for IES>20 at follow-up (5–18 years after stillbirth)

| Sociodemographic variables | IES>20 (n) | IES<20 (n) | Bivariate | | | Multivariate | | |
|--|------------|------------|-----------|---------------|---------|--------------|---------------|---------|
| | | | OR | 95% CI | p Value | aOR | 95% CI | p Value |
| Age at the time of stillbirth (years)* | | | | | | | | |
| >27 | 19 | 54 | 1 (ref) | | | 1 (ref) | | |
| <27 | 12 | 13 | 2.62 | 1.02 to 6.74 | 0.045 | 6.60 | 1.99 to 21.83 | 0.002 |
| Civil status | | | | | | | | |
| Married/cohabiting | 25 | 59 | 1 (ref) | | | | | |
| Living alone | 6 | 8 | 1.77 | 0.56 to 5.63 | 0.334 | | | |
| Divorce/break-up after stillbirth | | | | | | | | |
| No | 23 | 56 | 1 (ref) | | | | | |
| Yes | 8 | 11 | 1.77 | 0.63 to 4.97 | 0.278 | | | |
| Country of birth | | | | | | | | |
| Born in Norway | 25 | 63 | 1 (ref) | | | | | |
| Not born in Norway | 5 | 4 | 3.15 | 0.78 to 12.70 | 0.107 | | | |
| Household income | | | | | | | | |
| <750 000 NOK | 19 | 31 | 1 (ref) | | | | | |
| >750 000 NOK | 10 | 35 | 0.47 | 0.19 to 1.15 | 0.099 | | | |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| Primary/secondary/high school | 11 | 13 | 1 (ref) | | | | | |
| High school+1–5 years | 17 | 40 | 0.50 | 0.19 to 1.34 | 0.170 | | | |
| High school+>5 years | 3 | 14 | 0.25 | 0.06 to 1.12 | 0.070 | | | |
| Occupational status | | | | | | | | |
| Working full time (90–100%) | 16 | 41 | 1 (ref) | | | | | |
| Not working full time | 15 | 26 | 1.48 | 0.63 to 3.49 | 0.372 | | | |
| Pregnancy history | | | | | | | | |
| Parity at the time of stillbirth* | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 11 | 38 | 1 (ref) | | | 1 (ref) | | |
| >1 | 20 | 29 | 2.38 | 0.99 to 5.75 | 0.053 | 3.46 | 1.19 to 10.07 | 0.023 |
| Gestational age at stillbirth | | | 0.976 | 0.91 to 1.05 | 0.516 | | | |
| Time since stillbirth | | | 0.935 | 0.84 to 1.04 | 0.234 | | | |
| Spontaneous abortion | | | | | | | | |
| No | 19 | 40 | 1 (ref) | | | | | |
| Yes | 12 | 27 | 0.94 | 0.39 to 2.24 | 0.881 | | | |
| Induced abortion prior to stillbirth | | | | | | | | |
| No | 21 | 60 | 1 (ref) | | | 1 (ref) | | |
| Yes | 10 | 7 | 4.08 | 1.38 to 12.09 | 0.011 | 5.78 | 1.56 to 21.38 | 0.009 |
| Live birth after stillbirth | | | | | | | | |
| No | 7 | 6 | 1 (ref) | | | | | |
| Yes | 24 | 61 | 0.34 | 0.10 to 1.11 | 0.073 | | | |
| Experiences in relation to stillbirth | | | | | | | | |
| Awareness of the baby's death before the delivery (h) | | | | | | | | |
| No | 5 | 11 | 1 (ref) | | | | | |
| <24 | 20 | 39 | 1.13 | 0.34 to 3.70 | 0.842 | | | |
| >24 | 6 | 17 | 0.78 | 0.19 to 3.18 | 0.725 | | | |
| Baby's father/close relative present during the delivery | | | | | | | | |
| No/at times | 7 | 10 | 1 (ref) | | | | | |
| The whole time | 24 | 57 | 0.60 | 0.2 to 1.77 | 0.355 | | | |
| Held the baby | | | | | | | | |
| No | 11 | 7 | 1 (ref) | | | 1 (ref) | | |
| Yes | 20 | 60 | 0.21 | 0.07 to 0.62 | 0.005 | 0.17 | 0.05 to 0.56 | 0.004 |
| Time spent with the baby (h) | | | | | | | | |
| <1 (or just after birth) | 13 | 10 | 1 (ref) | | | | | |
| 1–11 (or 1 time/day) | 8 | 19 | 0.32 | 0.10 to 1.04 | 0.058 | | | |
| >12 (or >2–4 times/day) | 9 | 38 | 0.18 | 0.06 to 0.55 | 0.002 | | | |
| Autopsy | | | | | | | | |
| No | 8 | 9 | 1 (ref) | | | | | |

Continued

Table 5 Continued

| Sociodemographic variables | IES>20 (n) | IES<20 (n) | Bivariate | | | Multivariate | | |
|---|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|---------|--------------|--------|---------|
| | | | OR | 95% CI | p Value | aOR | 95% CI | p Value |
| Yes | 23 | 58 | 0.45 | 0.15 to 1.30 | 0.138 | | | |
| Postpartum consultation with the obstetrician | | | | | | | | |
| No | 9 | 10 | 1 (ref) | | | | | |
| Yes | 22 | 53 | 0.46 | 0.17 to 1.29 | 0.140 | | | |
| Additional follow-up | | | | | | | | |
| No | 6 | 3 | 1 (ref) | | | | | |
| Yes | 25 | 64 | 0.20 | 0.05 to 0.84 | 0.028 | | | |
| Arranged memorial | | | | | | | | |
| No | 8 | 9 | 1 (ref) | | | | | |
| Yes | 23 | 54 | 0.48 | 0.16 to 1.40 | 0.178 | | | |

*Significant interaction between age at index and parity at index in the multivariable model.

aOR, adjusted OR; IES, Impact of Event Scale; NOK, Norwegian kroner (100 NOK=€13 euros).

CONCLUSIONS

The great majority of the women saw and held their baby after the stillbirth and felt that the healthcare professionals were supportive. One in three women presented with a clinically significant level of PTSS 5–18 years after stillbirth. Having held the stillborn baby was associated with less long-term PTSS, implicating that healthcare professionals should continue to provide the opportunity and encourage women to have contact with their stillborn baby.

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